The Virginia Journal AND ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

HUC UNDIQUE GAZA CONGERITUR — VIRG.

(VOL. II.) THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1785. (No. 77.)

Richard Conway,

HAS for Sale, Barbadoes Rum and Spirits by the Hogſhead, Muſcovado and clayed Sugar in Barrels, and Liſbon Wine in Quarter-Caſks.

Alexandria, July 13, 1785.

☞ BROADCLOTHS.

Jonathan Swift and Co.

Have for ſale at their ſtore on Capt. Harper's wharf,

A General aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable coloured broadcloths both fine and coarſe, which they will diſpoſe of for the ſterling coſt and charges, which were ſelected from the firſt manufactories in England, and are as low charged as any ever imported.—Alſo, a general aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of at a very moderate advance for caſh, bills, produce, or ſhort credit with ſecurity.—They have on hand excellent London porter in ſmall hampers, New-England rum, chocolate, pimento, hyſon, ſouchong and bohea teas in cheſts and ½ cheſts.

☞ They diſcount 2½ per cent. for ready money as uſual.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that having finiſhed his ſtudies under the celebrated Mr. Peale of Philadelphia, in Portrait Painting, he is now ready to exert himſelf to the utmoſt of his abilities in taking LIKENESSES in oil, and flatters himſelf he ſhall pleaſe thoſe who may employ him.—He may be ſeen at Mr. Lownes's in Fairfax-ſtreet.

CHARLES PEALE POLK.

Alexandria, June 28, 1785.

Robert Lyle,

Has for ſale at his ſtore, oppoſite the Printing-Office,

HYSON, green, ſouchong and bohea teas, French and Spaniſh brandy, Jamaica ſpirits and rum, wine, a general aſſortment of DRY-GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon, amongſt which are mens' hats of all kinds and womens' ditto full trimmed and feathered.—Said Lyle has to rent 2 or 3 rooms of a houſe.—Poſſeſſion will be given immediately.—Alſo, 4 rooms of another houſe which will be ready in three weeks from this time.—He has alſo to rent or ſell, one LOT of GROUND 25 feet on Fairfax-ſtreet, by 75 or 80 in depth.—Alſo, two LOTS on Royal-ſtreet, 27 feet in front each, by 60 deep.—Alſo to be rented, the STORE oppoſite the Printing-Office.—For terms apply as above.

Alexandria, June 30, 1785.

STOP THE VILLAIN!

ON June the twenty-ſeventh day,
My Negro fellow ran away,
His name is CALEB, and his age,
Is twenty-ſix, or near that ſtage;
A ſtrong built fellow and looks ſly,
I think five feet nine inches high;
Although a black, inclin'd to yellow,
He is a cunning artful fellow;
He ſpeaks ſo ſoft, with ſo much art,
As if the tale came from his heart;
When ſpoken to he'll always ſmile
With an intention to beguile.
Waiſtcoat and breeches, if I'm right,
Alſo his coat and ſhirt, were white.
He took with him ſome other clothes,
But what they were they're wiſe who knows.
The man that finds, and will detect him,
May reſt aſſur'd I'll not neglect him,
But will reward him for his pain,
Or do as much for him again,
That is to ſay if need require,
If not, TWO POUNDS ſhall be his hire;
In Martinſburg of Berkeley County,
There I'll be found to pay the bounty.

July 1, 1785. JOSEPH MITCHEL.

TO BE LET,

A Neat and convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, ſituated on Royal-ſtreet, conſiſting of ten rooms, with good cellars underneath, a kitchen adjoining the houſe, and every other convenience ſuitable for a large family; alſo, a large kitchen garden.—There is alſo a draw-well of excellent water contiguous to the back part of the houſe, and few houſes in Alexandria can boaſt of being ſo well and conveniently ſupplied with that valuable article.—Any perſon who may be deſirous of renting the above premiſes, may, by applying to the Subſcriber, if terms can be agreed on, have immediate poſſeſſion of the ſame, excepting four rooms in the houſe, which will be reſerved by the proprietor three or four months for himſelf.

JOHN SUTTON.

☞ As John Sutton intends going to England this fall, he wiſhes thoſe who are indebted to him would be kind enough to make payment; and all who have any open accounts againſt him are deſired to bring them in for payment.

Alexandria, July 12, 1785.

STOLEN or ſtrayed from the Subſcriber's plantation in Prince-George's County, Maryland, about two miles and a half from Alexandria Ferry, on the 16th of laſt month, two very likely MARES, one between 8 and 9 years old, 15 hands high, ſhort tail, of a bay colour, blind of one eye, and is thought to be with foal; the other 4½ years old, 13 hands high, a dark bay, well-made, has a pretty head, a wild breed and is very lively.——Any perſon who will take up ſaid mares and ſend me word, if within 15 miles from me, ſhall receive ONE GUINEA reward, and if further TWO GUINEAS, and reaſonable charges paid. PETER SAVARY.

July 14, 1785.

Town of Alexandria, July 1, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who may be concerned in the lands which may bind on Waſhington-ſtreet, when extended the width of 100 feet, and in the lands which may bind on Franklin-ſtreet, when extended in the manner it was laid off by the executors of John Alexander, that the Common Council have it under conſideration to preſent a plan to the next General Aſſembly for laying off the lands adjoining the ſaid Town, reaching to the diſtance of one mile weſtwardly of the Court-Houſe, parallel with Fairfax-ſtreet, and to be bound ſoutherly by Hunting-Creek, and northerly by Four-mile-run, ſo that a perfect uniformity may be preſerved with regard to the ſtreets of the ſaid Town; and all perſons concerned in the premiſes are hereby requeſted to ſuſpend any improvements thereon until the ſaid plan is exhibited to the public, which ſhall be done on the laſt Thurſday of this Month.

By order of Council,

OLIVER PRICE, Clerk of Council.

To be ſold at Public Vendue, on Monday the 22d day of Auguſt next,

TWO ſmall LOTS of GROUND in fee-ſimple, each 20 feet front and about 46 feet back, advantageouſly ſituated, having a ſouth front on Queen-ſtreet, between Fairfax and Royal ſtreets.—Alſo, a number of ſmall Lots on Pitt and Gibbon's ſtreets, about 20 feet front each, ſubject to a moderate ground-rent, which will be made known at the time of ſale.—The Subſcriber has alſo for ſale, a leaſe for three good lives, all exiſting, of a PLANTATION of LAND in Fairfax County, containing 218 acres, about 18 miles from Alexandria and about 10 from George-Town; the land is well watered and well timbered, the greateſt part to clear, has good improvements thereon, excellent in quality for tobacco, corn and wheat, about 40 acres of meadow may be made, and watered by never failing ſprings.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Alexandria, July 14, 1785.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c.

MONEY.

THIS is a very valuable ſubject, and if duly diſtributed, agreeable to the particular deſire of every one of my readers, would probably be very entertaining—this much, we may ſafely conclude, that as long as money continues to procure all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life; it will be the object of general purſuit, and conſequently the want of it a ſubject, of general complaint, and lamentation; as well amongſt the rich, as the poor, for wants (whether real or imaginary, it matters not) increaſe in proportion with wealth; from which we may eaſily diſcover, that this complaint is incurable and will continue, common among mankind as long as money continues in uſe.

The remedy commonly firſt thought of, and applied, in this inveterate complaint, is to increaſe the quantity of money, by coining, or printing more; in this country, printing has hitherto been moſt convenient, and experience has ſhewn that it did not remove the diſeaſe. Some few of my fellow-citizens, however, ſtill think the caſe far from deſperate, and that printing paper-money, if well conducted, might make us all rich and happy, and complaints of want of money be no more heard. My friends of this opinion, would do well to conſider, that none of us, complain of want of money for money ſake, but for ſome certain uſe, ſay to purchaſe bread—bread cannot be procured without money—money is now very ſcarce, and cannot be procured without ſome equivalent—ſay labour—labour is now very low, occaſioned by the ſcarcity of money—the impatient labourer does not notice that the ſcarcity of money has reduced the price of bread as well as his daily wages—but prays that paper-money may be iſſued—Suppoſe his prayer granted, and mark the event—money becomes very plenty, but cannot be procured without an equivalent, as well as before—but labour (his equivalent) is increaſed in price, he gets double wages, and expects to be rich—but how is he diſappointed, on going to market, and finding bread, and every other neceſſary, doubled in price—and that the baker, who had employed him as a labourer, had joined in the ſame prayer, for paper-money, on purpoſe, that he might get a greater price for his bread—an explanation we may ſuppoſe takes place, and the labourer agrees to work at old rates, and receive payment in bread at old rates.

The ſame effect, will attend the ſame cauſes, and paper-money, might eaſily be traced, through all the different claſſes of my fellow-citizens, producing the ſame effect, as in the caſe above ſtated, the leaſt attention to which, would ſhew "that increaſing the circulating medium, does by no means, remove the complaint of the ſcarcity of money."

The chief advantage expected from iſſuing paper-money, is "that it would raiſe the price of country produce," and conſequently enrich the people in general.

I think it probable, that ſuch a meaſure, would raiſe the nominal price of country produce, but deny that it would prove any general advantage—wheat would probably riſe to 10s. flour to 50, and tobacco to 60s. But as no foreign market, will afford theſe prices, mark the conſequence—a ſhip arrives from Jamaica, laden with ſugar, for which a high price is obtained, money being plenty; but flour is only 48s. at Jamaica, therefore none of that article, can be taken, but the ſhip returns in ballaſt, carrying the money received for ſugar; but as paper-money does not paſs at Jamaica, nothing but gold and ſilver can be taken—a few ſuch ſhips would leave us nothing but paper-money, while our wheat and flour ſpoiled on our hands, and we become loſt, in the ſmoke of our own tobacco.

But while I ſhew the ill conſequences, reſulting from the emiſſion of paper-money, I muſt acknowledge that ſome advantages may alſo be expected from this event, conformable to the maxim, "that in mercantile affairs, whenever a loſs is ſuſtained, by an individual, or public body, a proportionable advantage is gained, by ſome other public body, or individual."

We may firſt notice that foreigners, in general, would be benefited, by the emiſſion of paper-money, their merchandiſe bringing a high price at our markets, money being plenty, as illuſtrated, in the caſe of the Jamaica ſhip, already mentioned.

The deſigning men, in our own country, would likewiſe reap a partial advantage, from this general evil—knowing the conſequences of the emiſſion of paper-money, they make their ſpeculations beforehand accordingly—ſuppoſe a few ſuch men, join and purchaſe all the lands, and other property, offered for ſale, payable at a future day; before that day comes round, paper-money comes into circulation, lands and all other property riſe in value; ſay double—the buyers fortune is made on the ruin of the ſeller—It is no ſmall aggravation of this evil, that it falls only on the ſimple, honeſt, unſuſpecting citizen, and operates only in favor of the deſigning, and the fraudulent—depreſſing virtue—and exalting vice.

Theſe two claſſes "that is foreigners in general, and a few deſigning men, in our own country," would in my opinion, be the only gainers by the emiſſion of paper-money; and the amount of their gain, or profit, would be exactly equal to the loſs, that would be ſuſtained by the people of Maryland collectively.

The advocates for paper-money, alledge "that money is the ſtandard of the value, of all the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life," conſequently, conclude, that if the quantity of this ſtandard can be increaſed, we ſhall be able to procure more of theſe neceſſaries and conveniencies. The truth is, that no law of Maryland can render this paper-money a ſtandard of the value of ſuch neceſſaries, and conveniencies, in any foreign country; and conſequently, can draw none of thoſe good things from abroad, in conſequence of it—its effect muſt therefore be confined within the ſtate, and being made ſo by law, may ſerve as a ſtandard of the value of neceſſaries, &c.—But mark, what ſort of a one it is; ſometimes dilating, or appreciating; another times, contracting or depreciating, to a mere nut-ſhell; according as the intrigues of a few deſigning men direct; witneſs red money——ſee it deſcend, or leſſen in value, two for one, three for one, four for one, five for one, ſix for one, ſeven for one—then ſee it appreciate along the ſame ſcale, to value as gold and ſilver, and count the immenſe ſums gained by a few ſpeculators, in this money; and know for a certainty, that the whole of theſe ſums was loſt, by another ſet of citizens, the body of the people.

Now we know full well, that if an individual—ſay a merchant, or a miller, ſhall add to, or diminiſh from the ſtandard, by which he buys, or ſells, the law of the land, and of every land, will puniſh him, as guilty of a ſhameful fraud—the ſame fraud is committed by every government, that adds to, or diminiſhes from this public ſtandard, or meaſure, of the value of property, called money.

Though paper-money may have anſwered good purpoſes, in former days, there are many reaſons to be given, why it will not do ſo now—at the times alluded to, its nature and properties, whether metal or paper, were little known—it is now far otherwiſe—the nature of money has been accurately examined, and its unſtable principles fully underſtood—inſomuch, that even the precious metals, have fallen in the eſteem of all Europe, within ten years paſt, one tenth part of their value.

To conclude, the writer recommends to his readers, when taken with this complaint, called a want of money, to conſider, that money alone, makes a very poor ſupper, a worſe breakfaſt, and no dinner—that taken inſtead of drink, is certain death—in ſhort, that it is neither food nor raiment; and that theſe neceſſaries and conveniencies, can be procured, as eaſily, when money is ſcarce, as when it is plenty—as the due proportion will be generally kept up, between the articles we have to ſell, and thoſe we have to buy—in a word, induſtry and economy (which have been loſt for ſome time paſt) will be found a more certain, and ſecure dependence, for the attainment, of all needful good things, than all the paper-money, iſſued on this continent, ſince 1775.

PHILADELPHUS.

LONDON, March 24.

AN Iriſh gentleman, who danced with great ſpirit, at Hampſted aſſembly, though not perhaps with all the grace of a Veſtris, was obſerved by a macaroni, in the ſame country dance, who immediately began to mimic him in a moſt extravagant manner:—The Iriſhman took no notice for ſome time, but ſeeing himſelf the general object of laughter, he came very deliberately up to the mimic, and aſked him, 'Why he preſumed to take him off?' 'Me, Sir, ſays the other, you miſtake the matter, it is my natural way of dancing.' 'Is it ſo, ſaid the Hibernian, (ſeemingly accepting the excuſe) well, to be ſure, no body can help what is natural; but hark'ee, my friend, be ſure you continue in that natural ſtep all night, for by G—d if you once attempt to make it artificial, I'll break every bone in your ſkin.' The poor macaroni was obliged to ſubſcribe to the ſentence, to the no ſmall amuſement, as well as ſatisfaction of the whole company.

CHARLESTON, June 27.

Laſt Sunday at St. Michael's church, Miſs Storer performed three ſelect Anthems, from Handel's ſacred Oratorio of the Meſſiah: From the ſatisfaction expreſſed by a crowded audience, too much cannot be ſaid on the vocal powers and great merit of that lady. The firſt air was ſweetly ſung; but ſhe excelled in the ſecond and third. A genteel collection was made at the church door, for a charitable purpoſe.

Yeſterday morning, in conſequence of ſome diſpute which happened the preceding evening, a duel was fought between two gentlemen; when one of them received a ſlight hurt on his thumb. The wounded gentleman (whether from a juſt conſciouſneſs of his being the aggreſſor, from a ſenſe of his own corpulency, which made the match unequal, from a certain tremor which incommoded him, or from ſome other cauſe) fired his piſtol in the air—and the affair terminated.

July 1. No people are more ſenſible of the advantages of commerce than the French individuals of rank. They are of late years enamoured with it in ſpeculation, as much as any Dutch or Engliſh merchant. Their converſations are full of the immenſe benefits reſulting to the ſtate from the encouragement of trade; the prodigious dealings on the changes of Amſterdam and London are continually in their mouths; every Miniſter who patroniſes mercantile enterpriſes is extolled with raptures: They feel the neceſſity of commerce for the ſupport of their marine; without which the ſtrength and ſplendor of the kingdom will never attain to any durable height: They acknowledge that, without its cultivation, their inſulary rivals will always preſerve a ſuperiority, equally mortifying to their pride and detrimental to their intereſt.

A melting ſermon being preached in a country church, all the congregation fell a weeping, but one man, who being aſked why he did not weep with the reſt, Oh! ſaid he, "I belong to another pariſh."

BOSTON, June 22.

If rumour, who like the greateſt of liars, may ſpeak truth ſometimes, can be depended on; this Commonwealth is daily ſuffering a loſs of property by the encroachments of the royal robbers of Nova-Scotia. It is ſaid they are already ſettled 20 miles within the limits of this State. How long, ye Americans, how long will you ſuffer yourſelves to be buffeted, cheated and cajoled by theſe renegadoes, when only the ſcowl of thy reſentment would ſink them into a ſtate of non-exiſtence.

The curſe once denounced on the Jews, ſcattering them through the globe, it ſeems now includes the Refugees in it, they, poor wretches, being obliged to wander over the world without a home or dwelling-place. Some few of theſe fugitives ſailed a few weeks ſince to form a ſettlement on the Muſquito-ſhore.

The conduct of Great-Britain, in draining us of our caſh, reſtricting our commerce, aſperſing our national character, keeping poſſeſſion of our frontier garriſons, &c. certainly look ominous; add to this, that TWO regiments are ordered out of England, to relieve the 8th, one of the regiments that have been ſtationed in Canada ſeveral years.

By the Falmouth papers it appears, that ſeveral writers are endeavouring to convince the inhabitants of the three eaſtern counties of this State, of the advantages that will accrue to them, by forming themſelves into an independent ſtate. But as the rage for revolution ſeems only confined to a few individuals, we are apprehenſive no diſagreeable conſequences will ariſe therefrom.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

The Legiſlature of the State of Vermont, diſſolved on the 18th ult. They ſat only 17 days; and in that ſhort time paſſed twenty-one acts.

RICHMOND, July 16.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from the back country, we learn, that a family, ſettled in Powles-valley, were attacked about a fortnight ago by ſome Indians, and two men and four children killed;—the mother of the children, it is ſuppoſed, was carried off by them.

Laſt Monday evening a flaſh of lightning ſtruck a houſe in this city, knocked down part of the chimney, and tore a number of boards off the gable end.

ALEXANDRIA, July 21.

By a Gentleman lately from Charleſton we learn, that a Number of Veſſels were arrived there from Africa with Slaves, and among them were two Ships belonging to the Royal Company at Denmark.

We are informed, that much Miſchief has lately been done by the Indians to the white Inhabitants ſettled near Cumberland-River.

It is ſaid, that a Halifax Company is to be immediately formed in London, on the ſame Plan of Monopoly as the Eaſt-India Company.

Laſt Tueſday Afternoon as two Carpenters were at Work on a Scaffold near the Top of a Houſe, the Supporters of the Scaffold gave way, when they both fell and were very much hurt.

ANECDOTES of GAMING among the ANCIENTS.

IT is ſomewhere recorded, that Cobelon the Lacedemonian, being ſent to Corinth, with a commiſſion to conclude a treaty of friendſhip and alliance, when he ſaw the Captain and Senators of that city playing at dice, returned home without doing any thing, ſaying, that he would not ſo much ſully the glory of the Spartans, as that it ſhould be ſaid they made a league with gameſters.——Hence it ſhould ſeem this honeſt heathen took every man addicted to gaming for a fool or a knave, and therefore reſolved to have no dealings with men who could not be depended on.

The perniciouſneſs of gaming was ſo well underſtood by the grand impoſtor Mahomet, that he thought it neceſſary to prohibit it expreſsly in the Alcoran, not as a thing in itſelf naturally evil, but only morally ſo, as it is a leading ſtep to the greateſt vices.

ANECDOTE of Doctor YOUNG.

THE Doctor walking in his garden at Welwyn, in company with two Ladies (one of whom he afterwards married) the ſervant came to tell him a Gentleman wiſhed to ſpeak with him. "Tell him, ſays the Doctor, I am too happily engaged to change my ſituation." The ladies inſiſted upon it that he ſhould go, as his viſitor was a man of rank, his patron, his friend; and, as perſuaſion had no effect, one took him by the right arm, the other by the left, and led him to the garden-gate; when finding reſiſtance was vain, he bowed, laid his hand upon his heart, and in that expreſſive manner for which he was ſo remarkable, ſpoke the following lines:

Thus Adam look'd when from the garden driven,
And thus diſputed orders ſent from Heaven;
Like him I go, but yet to go am loth;
Like him I go, for Angels drove us both.
Hard was his fate, but mine ſtill more unkind:
His Eve went with him, but mine ſtays behind.

NAVAL-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA.

Inward Entries. Brig Fanny, W. B. Smith, from Maryland.

Cleared Outwards. Sloop Sally, J. Blake, for Glouceſter; Schooner Lottery, Z. Mann, Batimore; Brig Janet, W. Chiſholm, Glaſgow.

PRICES CURRENT, ALEXANDRIA.

TOBACCO 26s. per Ct.	Continental Rum, 2s. per Ditto.
Fine Flour, 27s. per Barrel.	Molaſſes, 1/8 per Ditto.
Wheat, 5s. per Buſhel.	Muſcovado Sugar, 35s. to 42/6 per Ct.
Jamaica Spirits, 4/6 per Gallon.	Salt, 2/6 per Buſhel, by Retail.
Windward Rum, 3s. per Ditto.	Corn, 3s. per Buſhel.
	Exchange, 40.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

On Saturday next will be Sold at the Vendue-Store,

A Variety of Wet and Dry Goods, as uſual,

Among which are, Claret Wine in Bottles, and a few Hogſheads of Tobacco.

S. ARELL, Vendue-Maſter.

Alexandria, July 21, 1785.

LOST,

A LARGE GOLD WATCH with a gold face, maker's name unknown.—Whoever has found it and will return it to the Printing-Office, ſhall receive a reward of THREE GUINEAS.

July 8, 1785.

TO BE LET,

For one or more Years, and Poſſeſſion given the Firſt of Auguſt next,

THE noted PUBLIC HOUSE ſo long kept by Mr. JOHN LOMAX.—The Situation, Conveniencies, Out-Houſes, &c. are ſo univerſally known as to make it needleſs to particularize them.—For terms apply to

JOHN WISE.

Alexandria, June 30, 1785.

To be let on Ground-Rent for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever, on the payment of an alienation, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 8th of Auguſt next, if fair, or the next fair day, on the Premiſes,

TWELVE or Fourteen valuable LOTS of GROUND in George-Town, at and near the center of ſaid town, fronting Water and Bridge ſtreets and Fiſhing-lane; moſt of the lots have 40 feet front and from 62 to 133 feet deep. Two of them are improved, on one of which is the Store lately occupied by Captain Thomas Richardſon, deceaſed, and the other improvement may be converted into a ſtore at a ſmall expence. The firſt year's rent will be expected on the day of ſale, and afterwards in half yearly payments, at the expiration of the firſt 18 months; but if this ſhould not be generally agreed to on the day of ſale, the advance part will be given up and rents made payable half yearly.——The plot may be ſeen in my hands at any time before the day of ſale.

ROBERT PETER.

George-Town, July 8, 1785.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the Subſcriber laſt night, a black HORSE, about 15 hands high, two white hind feet, no brand but many ſaddle ſpots, not docked, and about 8 years old. He is ſuppoſed to be carried off by a certain JOHN MONTGOMERY, alias TOWNSEND, an Iriſhman, about 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion and black hair, who goes about the country as a ditcher or jobber. A Negro LAD, the property of Mrs. Neal, is alſo miſſing and ſuppoſed to be gone with Montgomery. The Negro is named NED, about 20 years of age, light complexion, large ſwelled eyes, and appears to halt a little. On conviction of the thief the above reward will be paid, or FOUR DOLLARS with reaſonable expences, on delivery of the horſe to the Subſcriber in Port-Tobacco.

ROBERT FERGUSSON.

Port-Tobacco, July 14, 1785.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Sunday night laſt, the following ſlaves, viz. ZACK, a bright Mulatto, about 6 feet high, ſlim made, has a ſurly way of ſpeaking, is about 24 years of age: He had on a new felt hat, oſnaburg ſhirt, country cloth breeches and waiſtcoat.—NAT, a dark Mulatto, rather fleſhy, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and apt to frown: He had on and took with him a mixed wool and cotton country cloth coat, a Kendal cotton coat dyed brown, a pair of blue breeches lined with brown linen, oſnaburg ſhirt marked N in the boſom, and is about 24 or 25 years of age.—WILL, a tawny fellow, ſmall made, about 5 feet 8 inches high, about 21 years of age, a carpenter by trade: He took with him a waiſtcoat and breeches made of country cloth, a hat and part of his tools: This is the ſecond trip he has made. When he went away before, he took ſome of his tools which ſerved him to travel by, as he told thoſe that queſtioned him he belonged to me, and was going to work at my back quarters. Whoever will bring the ſaid ſlaves to me, or ſecure them in gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them.

JOHN TURBERVILLE.

Weſtmoreland County, Virginia, July 6, 1785.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber about two and a half weeks ago, a Negro Wench, named NELLY, and was conveyed from this place to Alexandria, where ſhe now is, in a flat belonging to the eſtate of Mr. Thomas Chapman, deceaſed.—She is middle ſized, likely, has a ſmall ſcar over one of her eyes, and has a variety of clothes, ſo that her dreſs cannot be deſcribed, but am informed ſhe has, among other things, a hat and feather.—She was a few days ago in an out-houſe near Mr. Wales's, with a Negro man and woman.——Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Wench, and have her confined in gaol until I can ſend for her, ſhall receive the above reward; and if delivered to me in this County, what is reaſonable for their trouble and expences.

CUTHBERT BULLITT.

Prince-William County, July 8, 1785.

THE Subſcriber has for ſale, an undivided moiety of a valuable TRACT of LAND, called Paradiſe, lying in Glouceſter County, in the State of Virginia, containing about 1200 acres.——Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, may known the terms by applying to the Subſcriber at his ſeat on Potomack, in Charles County, Maryland, either perſonally or by letter.

RICHARD LEE.

July 19, 1785.

To be RENTED, and may be entered on the firſt day of Auguſt,

A GENTEEL three ſtory BRICK HOUSE on Fairfax-ſtreet, next door to Meſſieurs Williams, Cary, and Company's ſtore, ſuitable for a genteel family or a wholeſale or retail ſtore.—Its advantages are needleſs to mention.——For terms apply to Mr. ANDREW WALES in Alexandria, or the Subſcriber in Dumfries.

July 21, 1785. PHILIP DAWE.

Williams, Cary and Co.

Have received, in addition to their former aſſortment,

A Variety of mattreſſes, porter in bottles, loaf ſugar, Florence oil, &c. &c. They have alſo juſt received by the Fanny, Capt. Smith, from Bourdeaux, choice claret in bottles, chintzes, ribbons, ganzes, cambricks, laces, mens' and womens' ſilk hoſe, ditto gloves, a variety of perfumes, plain and ſcented hair-powder, umbrellas, &c. &c.

Alexandria, July 21, 1785.

DELIVERED to my hoſtler (by an unknown perſon) on the 9th day of June laſt, an iron grey NAG, about 6 years old, 13 hands and an inch high, marked on the near ſhoulder with the letter N, on the near buttock and on the off jaw with the letter O, has three ſaddle marks, a bald face, wall eyes, a ſwitch tail, the end of which inclines to white, and a few white hairs on the fore part of the near hind foot.—Whoever proves property and pays expences may have ſaid nag, otherwiſe he will be expoſed to ſale at Public Vendue by the Subſcriber.

WILLIAM WARD.

Alexandria, July 16, 1785.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS,

From the PAPERS of the late

MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES LEE;

Conſiſting of

I.—PIECES on various POLITICAL and MILITARY SUBJECTS.

II.—LETTERS to the General from ſeveral Perſons of the firſt Character, both in *Europe* and *America*.

III.—LETTERS from the General to his Friends in *Europe*, before the late War; and alſo to the principal *American* Characters, both civil and military, during his Command in the Continental Army.

To which are prefixed

MEMOIRS OF HIS LIFE.

The Whole will contain a great and uſeful Variety of military and political Knowledge, and in a ſtriking Manner elucidate the Abilities and deciſive Conduct of this great and experienced Officer:

IN THREE VOLUMES.

——————*neque,*
Si Chartæ ſiuant, quod beneſeceris;
Mercedem tuleris.——————HOR.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS Work will be printed in Three handſome Octavo Volumes, on good Paper, with an elegant Type, neatly bound and lettered, and will be ſent to the Preſs as ſoon as a competent Number of Subſcribers can be obtained.

The Price to each Subſcriber will be *One Guinea*, one Half to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing, to enable the Editors to complete the Work with all poſſible Expedition, and the Reſidue at the Delivery of the Volumes. Any Perſon who chooſes to ſubſcribe for more than a Dozen Sets, ſhall be allowed the uſual Diſcount.

As the Editors are determined to make the greateſt Exertions towards rendering this valuable Work worthy the Library of every patriotic Citizen and Soldier, they flatter themſelves their Endeavours will meet with abundant Succeſs; and to remove every Prejudice that might ariſe againſt a Publication of this Nature, they beg Leave to call the Attention of the Public to the ſubſequent Extract, taken from the Memoirs of the General's Life.

"The moſt difficult Taſk the Editors met with in "collecting and arranging theſe poſthumous Papers, "aroſe from their Deſire of not giving Offence to "ſuch Characters as have been the Object of the Ge"neral's Averſion and Reſentment. Unhappily "his Diſappointments ſoured his Temper; the "Affair of *Monmouth*, ſeveral Pieces of Scurrility "from the Preſs, and numerous Inſtances of private "Slander and Defamation, ſo far got the better of "his Philoſophy, as to provoke him in the higheſt "Degree, that he became, as it were, angry with "all Mankind.

"To this exaſperated Diſpoſition we may impute "the Origin of his *Political Queries*, and a Number "of ſatirical Hints, thrown out both in his Converſation and Writing, againſt the Commander in "Chief. Humanity will draw a Veil over the in"voluntary Errors of ſenſibility, and pardon the "Sallies of a ſuffering Mind, as its preſages did not "meet with an Accompliſhment. General *Waſh*"*ington*, by his Retirement, demonſtrated to the "World, that Power was not his Object; that *Ame*"*rica* had nothing to fear from his Ambition; but "that ſhe was honored with a Specimen of ſuch "exalted Patriotiſm, as could not fail to attract the "Attention and Admiration of the moſt diſtant Na"tions.

"The Reader then will not wonder that General "*Lee*, diſappointed in his Career of Glory, ſhould "be continually inculcating an Idea of the extreme "Danger of truſting too much to the Wiſdom of one, "for the Safety of the *Whole*; that he ſhould conſider it as repugnant to the Principles of Freedom "and Republicaniſm, to continue for Years one "Man as Commander in Chief; that there ſhould be "a Rotation of Office, military as well as civil; and "though the Commander of an army poſſeſſed all "the Virtues of *Cato*, and the Talents of *Julius* "*Cæſar*, he could not alter the Nature of the "Thing, ſince by habituating the People to look up "to one Man, all true republican Spirit became en"ervated, and a viſible Propenſity to monarchical "Government was created and foſtered; there was "a Charm in the long Poſſeſſion of high Office, and "in the Pomp and Influence that attended it, which "might corrupt the beſt Diſpoſitions.

"Indeed it was the opinion of *Marcus Aurelius*, "whoſe Virtues not only honored the Throne, but "human Nature, that to have the Power of doing "much, and to confine that Power to doing good, "was a Prodigy in Nature. Such Sentiments of this "divine Prince, who was not only trained up in the "Schools of auſtere Philoſophy, but whoſe elevated "Situation rendered him the moſt able Judge of the "Difficulty there is in not abuſing extenſive Power, "when we have it in our Hands, furniſh ſubſtan"tial Arguments for not entruſting it to any Mortal "whatſoever. But while we are convinced of the "Juſtneſs of theſe Sentiments, we are led the more "to reſpect and reverence our moſt diſintereſted "Commander in Chief, who ſtands conſpicuous "with unrivalled Glory, ſuperior to the Faſcina"tions which have overthrown many a great and "noble Mind."

Notwithſtanding, then, the Singularity and Eccentricity of General *Lee*'s Character, we may with Juſtice affirm, that he was a great and ſincere Friend to the Rights and Liberties of Mankind; and there is every Reaſon to believe that this grand Principle led him to take Part on the Side of *America*. From his Youth he was bred up with the higheſt Regard for the noble Sentiments of Freedom; his Education and Reading ſtrengthened them; the Hiſtorians and Orators of *Greece* and *Rome*, with whom he was familiarly converſant, added to the ſacred Flame; and his Travels to many Parts of the World did not tend to diminiſh it.

The Volumes now propoſed for Publication will teſtify what he ſacrificed—what he did—and what he hazarded in the late important Conteſt, which ſeparated the Colonies from the Parent State.

Having ſaid thus much, the Editors muſt now ſolemnly declare, they have not, in the Compilation of this Work, been influenced by any Party Motives; but from a Conviction that "good Name in Man or Woman is the immediate Jewel of the Soul," in ſeveral Inſtances they have ſuppreſſed ſuch Paſſages as they judged might be prejudicial to the Reputation of particular Men, who in many Reſpects have deſerved well of the Community.

They conceive their preſent Labours will be uſeful, as throwing ſome Light on *American* Hiſtory; and as a Monument of our arduous Struggle in the late Conteſt, exhibiting a faithful and valuable Collection of military and political Correſpondence, that will reflect Honor on thoſe Individuals who have exerted their Talents for the Freedom and Independence of this Country.

Conſcious of their Attention to the Principles of Candor and Impartiality, they ſhall, with ſome Degree of cheerful Confidence, preſume to hope for the Indulgence and Encouragement of a generous Public. GODDARD and LANGWORTHY.

Baltimore, July 15, 1785.

N. B. Subſcriptions are taken in at the *Printing-Office*, in Baltimore; Mr. *Frederick Green*'s, Printer, in Annapolis; and at Meſſrs. *George Richards* and *Co*'s, Alexandria.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Suſcribers living in Loudon County, Virginia, on the 16th inſt. two young Iriſh ſervant Men, viz. JOHN KEILLY, who is well ſet, but rather under the middle ſtature, much pox-marked and has brown hair: He had on and took with him a ſhort light grey Bath coating coat, with braſs buttons, brown velveret waiſtcoat and breeches, white thread ſtockings, one or two pair of worſted ditto, new imported coarſe ſhoes, braſs carved buckles, a half-worn fine hat, the brim of which had been cut ſmaller, two pair of new oſnaburg trouſers, two oſnaburg ſhirts, one ditto of fine brown ſheeting, &c.

ROBERT CALLAGHAN, a barber by trade, about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather ſlender made, and has black hair: He had on and took with him an old blue broadcloth coat, light cloth waiſtcoat, brown Virginia cotton breeches, thread ſtockings, one pair of ſhoes, one pair of oſnaburg trouſers, an old felt hat, one white ſhirt, and two oſnaburg ditto.——The above reward will be given for ſecuring the above deſcribed Servants in any gaol, ſo that the owners may get them again, or Fifteen Dollars for either of them if brought home, all reaſonable charges paid, and an allowance for ſo doing.

JOHN CRAINE,
LEVEN POWELL.

July 19, 1785.

POETRY.

ON ANGLING.

"THE Sol, now ſunk into the main,
And wrapt in clouds of night,
No more illumes the wat'ry plain,
Where centers our delight.
Yet a angling we will go, &c.

While Luna darts her ſilver beams,
And nature ſeems to ſleep,
O'er rivers, ponds, and purling ſtreams,
Our nodding floats ſhall creep.
And a angling, &c.

Let whining lovers ſigh in vain,
Their cruel nymphs adore,
And talk of every killing pain,
Which cupid has in ſtore.
While a angling, &c.

That love's an angler, is a truth,
With cunning baits beſet,
Who, ſoon or late, each ſilly youth,
Encloſes in his net.
And a angling, &c.

The haughty peer, ſo proud and gay,
In all his pomp and ſtate,
His country freely will betray,
To nibble at the bait.
And a angling, &c.

The doctor with his full-dreſs'd wig,
And golden-headed cane,
Although he ſeems ſo grave and big,
He fiſhes but for gain.
And a angling, &c.

The limbs of law, ſo keen and wiſe
While poring o'er their books,
Seek only how they may deviſe,
To catch you on their hooks.
And a angling, &c.

This world is one wide ſpreading lake,
Mankind devouring fiſh,
Where great ones do the little take,
To make a dainty diſh.
And a angling, &c.

Friendſhip is but a gilded fly,
Which hides the pointed ſteel,
And oft deceives th' unguarded eye,
Until the hook they feel.
And a angling, &c.

Our ſports as ancient as renown'd,
From man's firſt fatal fall,
Down to the preſent time, it's found,
The world were anglers all.
And a angling, &c."

RUM,

Of an excellent Quality, made and ſold by the Hogſhead or larger Quantity, cheap for Caſh or Country Produce.

WILLIAM LYLES and COMPANY.

Alexandria, May 17, 1785. ‡

THE Subſcriber being regularly bred to the Practice of Phyſic, in which he has practiſed ſucceſsfully for ſeveral years, reſpectfully offers his ſervice in that line to thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with their commands.

FOSTER SWIFT.

☞ He may be ſpoke with at Mr. Short's near Col. Hooe's.

Alexandria, July 5, 1785.

A CHARTER WANTED,

For the ſhip ANN,

ALEXANDER HUIE, Maſter, of about 360 hogſheads of tobacco burthen.—She has a Mediterranean paſs, and now lies at Quantico.—For terms apply to

HUIE, READ and CO.

Dumfries, June 29, 1785.

I will ſell cheap a very beautiful LOT, with a ſouth Front of 30½ Feet and 123 Feet deep, in a healthy and improved Part of Alexandria. WILLIAM BAKER.

July 4, 1785.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on Sunday the 10th inſtant, an apprentice Lad, named JAMES LACEY.—Whoever will deliver the ſaid apprentice to his Maſter, ſhall receive ONE SHILLING reward. WILLIAM WARDEN,

Alexandria, July 11, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND at the corner of Wolf and Waſhington ſtreets, containing 22 feet front on Waſhington-ſtreet and 73 feet on Wolf-ſtreet.—Alſo, ſeven other Lots joining the above, with the ſame front on Waſhington-ſtreet and 73 feet deep, ſubject to an annual ground-rent of one dollar per foot.—As the purchaſe-money will be but ſmall, ready pay will be expected, when a deed ſhall be given the purchaſer with a ſpecial warranty.—The rent is not to begin till the 26th of October next; each lot to be improved with a dwelling-houſe in three years, otherwiſe the rent to be 10s. per foot inſtead of one dollar.—I have alſo ſeveral lots on Fairfax-ſtreet, near the corner of Gibbon-ſtreet, which I will rent on moderate terms to ſuch as can improve immediately.—A plan of the lots on Wolf-ſtreet may be ſeen at the Printing-Office.

WILLIAM HARTSHORNE.

Who has juſt received, New-England rum, mo aſſes, raiſins in jars, and hollow iron ware, which will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Alexandria, July 6, 1785. §

THE Subſcribers at the American Flag, in the town of Bath, have procured a number of the beſt houſes, convenient to the ſprings, for the reception of genteel boarders.—They contain upwards of 40 private rooms, many of them large and convenient.

They alſo propoſe to eſtabliſh Stages, to run between Baltimore and Bath the preſent ſeaſon.—Previous notice will be given in the Maryland Journal, when and where they intend to ſtart.

JAMES RUMSEY,
NICHOLAS ORRICK.

Bath, Berkeley County, June 24, 1785.

RAN away from the Subſcriber on Saturday the 26th ult. an apprentice Lad, named JOHN GRIMES, about 17 years of age, by trade a ſail-maker.—Whoever will return ſaid apprentice to his Maſter, ſhall receive a reward of ONE SHILLING currency.

JOSEPH ROBERTSON.

Alexandria, July 7, 1785.

THE Partnerſhip between LOWRY and M'KENNA being this day diſſolved by mutual conſent, it is earneſtly requeſted that all thoſe who ſtand indebted to this houſe make immediate payment, eſpecially thoſe whoſe accounts are more than three months on their books.

Mr. Lowry propoſing ſhortly to embark for England in order to bring over a ſpring aſſortment, offers his ſervices to his friends in the commiſſion line, and hopes his conduct will merit the thanks of thoſe who employ him.

☞ A few caſes of *excellen* old port for ſale, at the ſtore, next door to Mr. Henry Lyles's.

Alexandria, June 21, 1785

LENT,

TO ſome gentlemen whoſe names are forgotten, a book entitled Voltaire's Miſcellanies, 2 vols. of Cook's Voyages and a box of types.—Thoſe gentlemen by returning them would exceedingly oblige

EDWARD HARPER.

Alexandria, July 12, 1785

WHARF BUILDING.

David Shaon,

WHOSE profeſſion it is, being here for the preſent ſeaſon, and deſirous to be as uſeful as poſſible to the inhabitants whilſt he ſtays, invites the earlieſt application to him at Mr. Roberdeau's wharf, of ſuch who would not be diſappointed, when it may not be in his power to ſerve them, as now he can command any reaſonable number of good workmen from Baltimore who await his orders. He profeſſes alſo the capacity of building a complete pile-driver, one being ſufficient for the whole place, and recommends the driving of large piles on the outſide walls of every wharf, which is the cuſtom in Baltimore even in the Baſon; but is more peculiarly ſuitable here from the ſteepneſs with which the channel of Potomack is formed. Such a machine is too expenſive to be born by an individual, therefore if made at more general expence he will give proof of the diſintereſtedneſs of his advice.

Alexandria, July 12, 1785

For ſale at the foot of the Ridge, near Snickers's Gap, Loudon County, Virginia,

A TRACT of LAND, containing about 2500 acres, it is not of the firſt quality but good farming land; there is on this tract nine tenements, it is well watered, ſome improved meadow land, and a large quantity of ground capable of being reclaimed and converted into fine timothy meadow.—The terms may be known by applying to me in Weſtmoreland County, or to Mr. JEREMIAH SANFORD on the premiſes, who will ſhew the land.

JOHN AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON.

July 4, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JOHN MILLS, Eſquire, deceaſed or to his Adminiſtrators on behalf of his eſtate, are once more requeſted to make immediate payment; a reluctance to bringing ſuits generally, hath induced the Adminiſtrators heretofore to give greater indulgence than has been approved by the creditors of the eſtate. All thoſe concerned will pleaſe to take notice, that ſuits will now be brought indiſcriminately for all that remain unpaid, returnable to Auguſt Court, the Adminiſtrators not deeming themſelves juſtifiable in granting any further time, which they might, perhaps, do in many caſes, were they acting for themſelves.

ROBERT T. HOOE,
CHARLES SIMMS,
WILLIAM BROWN, } Adminiſtrators.

Alexandria, July 14, 1785.

On the 20th day of September next if fair, if not the next fair day, will be SOLD on the Premiſes,

A Valuable TRACT of LAND, lying in Stafford County, Virginia, well watered and abounding with good timber. The ſouth bounds of the Land are within 12 miles of Frederickſburg, and the north bounds about 5 miles from Dumfries, both conſiderable and growing towns. The eaſt bounds are about one mile from Aquia Warehouſe, and croſſes Aquia-Run at the fork, where the north and ſouth branches divide, each extending weſtward through the whole Land, and will furniſh ſeveral valuable mills ſeats. At the fork of the two branches on the eaſtern bounds, and where both may be included there is a remarkable convenient ſeat with abundance of water for a large merchant-mill and ſaw-mill, with plenty of ſtone for building, and heights to erect mills of any conſtruction. Adjoining to this ſeat are upwards of 1000 acres of uncleared Land, abounding with timber proper for a ſaw-mill, ſuch as large white oak and pine, of the latter many large enough for ſhips lower maſts. The annual rents now on the Lands are upwards of 22,000 pounds of tobacco, and there are upwards of 4000 acres ſtill unſettled. It is a remarkable healthy place, and from its number of branches and ſmall natural meadows, affords good grazing for ſtock. The whole is laid off in 32 Lots, from 150 to 350 acres, for the conveniency of purchaſers. A draught may be ſeen, and the Land ſhewn, by an application to Col. BAILEY WASHINGTON, whoſe reſidence is adjoining.——The conditions and terms of ſale are as follow: The Lots to be ſold reſpectively at public ſale to the higheſt bidder, in ſterling money, or good London bills of exchange. Gold and ſilver will be taken at its value, and crop tobacco of 1000 pounds net, inſpected within the year, will be received in diſcount at ſuch price as may be agreed on. Deeds to be given with a general warranty. One third of the purchaſe-money to be paid down, one third in two years, and the other third in three years from the day of ſale, with legal intereſt to be paid annually. Bonds to be given with approved ſecurity, and if the annual intereſt, being demanded, is not paid within three months after it becomes due, the indulgence of credit ſhall be forfeited, and a ſuit may be commenced to recover both principal and intereſt. Any purchaſer making the ſecond and third payments, or any part of either on the day of ſale, will be allowed a diſcount of 10 per cent. on ſuch ſum. Any perſon or perſons inclinable to purchaſe the whole before the day of ſale, ſhall have it at a moderate price on paying down one half the purchaſe-money, and giving bond on intereſt with approved ſecurity, conditioned as above, for payment of the other half within five years from the time of ſale.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

May 30, 1785.

THOSE who have BOOKS belonging to the late WILLIAM RAMSAY, Eſq; are requeſted to return them to WILLIAM RAMSAY.

Alexandria, June 20, 1785.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, on Saturday the 11th inſtant, a Negro woman, named WINNY, about 17 years of age, has been lately corrected for her miſbehaving, the marks of which may poſſibly ſtill appear, has a very ſtubborn temper and ſurly countenance.—Whoever apprehends ſaid Negro and brings her home, ſhall receive 20s. if taken in the County, and if out of the County 40s. and all reaſonable charges paid.

LAWRENCE HOOFF.

Alexandria, June 27, 1785.

THE Subſcribers to M'MURRAY's Maps of the United States of America are requeſted to call at the Printing-Office for them.

ALEXANDRIA: Printed by GEORGE RICHARDS and COMPANY, at their Printing-Office on *Fairfax-ſtreet*——by whom *Advertiſements, &c.* are thankfully received for this Paper,——and where Printing is performed with Care and Expedition.